

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, April 1, 1985

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, lift our hearts with the abundance of Your love, nourish us with the fullness of Your grace, and encourage us to be open to Your healing power. Help us to reflect Your love to those about us that our lives will be testimonies to Your good spirit and witnesses to an abiding faith. May Your blessing be upon each one of us this day and all our days. In Your name, we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill, joint resolutions, and concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 781. An act to amend the Biomass Energy and Alcohol Fuels Act of 1980 to clarify the intention of section 221 of the act;

S.J. Res. 15. Joint resolution to designate May 7, 1985, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day";

S.J. Res. 17. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating April 21 through April 28, 1985, as "Jewish Heritage Week";

S.J. Res. 23. Joint resolution designating 1985 as the "Year of Social Security";

S.J. Res. 28. Joint resolution to designate the week of September 8 through September 14, 1985, as "National Independent Retail Grocer Week";

S.J. Res. 29. Joint resolution to designate the week of November 11, 1985, through November 17, 1985, as "National Rey's Syndrome Week";

S.J. Res. 31. Joint resolution to designate the week of November 24 through November 30, 1985, as "National Family Week";

S.J. Res. 35. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating April 21 through April 27, 1985, as "National Organ Donation Awareness Week";

S.J. Res. 48. Joint resolution to designate the year of 1986 as the "Year of the Teacher";

S.J. Res. 50. Joint resolution to designate the week of April 1, 1985, through April 7, 1985, as "World Health Week", and to designate April 7, 1985, as "World Health Day";

S.J. Res. 53. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate the

month of June 1985 as "Youth Suicide Prevention Month";

S.J. Res. 58. Joint resolution to designate the week of April 21, 1985, through April 27, 1985, as "National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week";

S.J. Res. 60. Joint resolution to designate the week of May 12, 1985, through May 18, 1985, as "Senior Center Week";

S.J. Res. 61. Joint resolution to designate the week of May 1, 1985, through May 7, 1985, as "National Osteoporosis Awareness Week";

S.J. Res. 65. Joint resolution to designate the month of November 1985 as "National Alzheimer's Disease Month";

S.J. Res. 70. Joint resolution to proclaim March 20, 1985, as "National Agriculture Day";

S.J. Res. 72. Joint resolution to designate October 16, 1985, as "World Food Day";

S.J. Res. 79. Joint resolution to designate April 1985, as "Fair Housing Month";

S.J. Res. 80. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate the month of May 1985, as "National Physical Fitness and Sports Month";

S. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that Medicare be commended on its 20th anniversary for the program's success in protecting older Americans against the high cost of health care;

S. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that the President respond to unfair trade practices of Japan; and

S. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution authorizing the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol to be used on April 18, 1985, for a ceremony commemorating the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 94-304 and Public Law 99-7, the Vice President appoints Mr. D'AMATO (chairman), Mr. HEINZ, Mr. McCURE, Mr. WALLOP, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. PELL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. DeCONCINI, and Mr. LONG as members, on the part of the Senate, of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 96-388, the President pro tempore appoints Mrs. HAWKINS, Mr. KASTEN, and Mr. MATTINGLY as members, on the part of the Senate, of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC, April 1, 1985.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5, Rule III of the

Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received at 4:20 p.m. on Thursday, March 28, 1985, the following messages from the Secretary of the Senate:

- (1) That the Senate passed H.J. Res. 181;
- (2) That the Senate passed H.J. Res. 121;
- (3) That the Senate passed H.J. Res. 160;
- (4) That the Senate passed H.J. Res. 134;

and

- (5) That the Senate passed H. Con. Res. 92.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

BENJAMIN J. GUTHRIE,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that, pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled joint resolution on Thursday, March 28, 1985:

H.J. Res. 181. Joint resolution to approve the obligation and availability of prior year unobligated balances made available for fiscal year 1985 for the procurement of additional operational MX missiles.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is the day for the call of the Consent Calendar. The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

CERTAIN LANDS HELD IN TRUST FOR THE COCOPAH INDIAN TRIBE OF ARIZONA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 730) to declare that the United States holds in trust for the Cocopah Indian Tribe of Arizona certain land in Yuma County, AZ.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 730

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, subject to all valid existing rights, all right, title, and interest of the United States in the following described tracts of land shall be held by the United States in trust for the Cocopah Indian Tribe of Arizona and shall be part of the reservation of such tribe:

- (1) As part of the West Cocopah Reservation, containing 2,140.91 acres, more or less:

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA

Township 9 South, Range 24 West

Section 18, lot 17;

Section 19, lots 24 and 25; and

Section 30, lots 19 and 27.

Township 9 South, Range 25 West

Section 24, lots 1 and 3 to 12 included;

Section 34, lots 1 and 2; and

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

Section 35, lots 8, 9, 12 to 26 included, and east half southeast quarter.

Township 10 South, Range 25 West

Section 2, lots 12 to 17 included and 19 to 27 included;

Section 10, lots 1 and 2;

Section 11, lots 5 to 16 included;

Section 14, lots 8 and 9; and

Section 15, lots 5 to 7 included, and northeast quarter northeast quarter.

(2) As part of the East Cocopah Reservation, containing 1,481.68 acres, more or less:

GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN, ARIZONA

Township 9 South, Range 23 West

Section 30, southeast quarter southwest quarter; and

Section 31, lots 1 to 4 included, northeast quarter, east half northwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter, and northeast quarter southeast quarter.

Township 10 South, Range 24 West

Section 1, lots 1, 2, 5 to 8 included, south half northeast quarter and east half southeast quarter;

Section 12, northeast quarter and east half southeast quarter; and

Section 13, lots 7 to 9 included, east half northeast quarter, northeast quarter southeast quarter, and south half south half.

(3) As the North Cocopah Reservation, containing 614.18 acres, more or less:

SAN BERNARDINO MERIDIAN, ARIZONA

Township 16 South, Range 21 East

Section 24, lot 1; and

Section 25, lots 7 to 17 included.

Township 16 South, Range 22 East

Section 19, lot 10; and

Section 30, lots 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 22, and south half southwest quarter.

SEC. 2. (a) Nothing in this Act shall deprive any person or entity of any legal existing right-of-way, legal mining claim, legal grazing permit, legal water right, accretion claim, or other legal right or interest which such person or entity may have in lands described in section 1 of this Act.

(b) That portion of the lands described in paragraph 2 of section 1 which are the subject of a dedication for a garbage disposal recorded at book 167, page 464 of the Yuma County Recorder's office shall remain subject to such dedication for as long as such lands are used for landfill or related purposes.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, Executive Order Numbered 11988 of May 24, 1977, 42 Federal Register 26951, as amended, shall apply to lands described in section 1 of this Act.

SEC. 4. (a) There are reserved to the United States the following rights-of-way upon, over, and across the lands described in section 1 of this Act:

(1) A right-of-way of sixty feet from the margin of the Colorado River on the international boundary with the Republic of Mexico, as described in Public Land Reservation of May 27, 1907;

(2) Rights-of-way for existing facilities of the Yuma reclamation project, the Colorado River front work and levee system, and the Yuma Mesa conduit;

(3) A right-of-way of fifty feet on each side of the center line of the Pesch header, as shown on the United States Bureau of Reclamation, Yuma project, drawing numbered 35-303-634;

(4) A right-of-way for power and transmission facilities within the north seventeen feet of the south fifty feet of the southeast quarter southwest quarter, section 30, town-

ship 9 south, range 23 west, Gila and Salt River meridian;

(5) A right-of-way of two hundred feet measured horizontally landward from the high water mark of the Colorado River bankline for channel rectification, bankline maintenance, and preservation of the floodway, as well as a right, at all proper times and places, to free ingress to, passage over, and egress from the lands described in section 1 of this Act, for the purpose of exercising, enforcing, and protecting the rights reserved in this right-of-way; and

(6) A right-of-way for sludge disposal for the Yuma desalting plant on sections 24 and 25 (excluding lots 5 and 6), township 16 south, range 21 east, San Bernardino meridian. This right-of-way shall terminate on the earlier of the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this Act or the date on which the Secretary of the Interior determines that such right-of-way is not needed for such purposes. Any determination by the Secretary of the Interior under this paragraph shall be published in the Federal Register.

(b) In the event that any of the rights-of-way reserved by this section shall be abandoned, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, such rights shall revert to the Cocopah Tribe.

SEC. 5. In the event that title to any private lands located within section 1 or 2, township 10 south, range 25 west, Gila and Salt River meridian, which are contiguous to the West Cocopah Reservation, is subsequently acquired by the Cocopah Tribe, such lands shall thereupon become part of, and shall be within the exterior boundary of, the west reservation of the Cocopah Tribe.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 3, strike all of line 6 and insert, in lieu thereof, the following: "Northeast quarter southeast quarter, and west half southeast quarter."

Pages 5 and 6, strike all of paragraph (6) of section 4(a) and insert, in lieu thereof, the following:

"(6) An option for a right-of-way for sludge disposal for the Yuma desalting plant on sections 24 and 25 (excluding lots 5 and 6), township 16 south, range 21 east and sections 19 and 30, township 16 south, range 22 east, San Bernardino meridian. This option shall be exercised within five years after the date of the enactment of this Act. The right-of-way, if exercised, shall terminate on the date on which the Secretary of the Interior determines that such right-of-way is not needed for such purposes. The rights-of-way which the Bureau of Reclamation currently has in lots 5 and 6 of section 25, township 16 south, range 21 east, San Bernardino meridian, shall be retained. Any determination by the Secretary of the Interior under this paragraph shall be published in the Federal Register."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the Consent Calendar.

APPOINTMENT OF MAJORITY MEMBERS AS MEMBERS OF COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 3, Public Law 94-304, as amended by section 1, Public Law 99-7, the Chair appoints as members of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe the following majority Members of the House:

Mr. HOYER of Maryland, cochairman;

Mr. FASCELL of Florida;

Mr. YATES of Illinois;

Mr. WIRTH of Colorado; and

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FLIPPO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 730, the bill passed earlier today on the Consent Calendar.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

TURNING THE BULLS—OR THE HAWKS—LOOSE

(Mr. WEAVER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, our President Ronald Reagan rang the opening bell at the New York Stock Exchange vowing to "turn the bulls loose."

I'm not surprised by the President. Since current administration policy is exporting farmers, I guess we really have no choice but to turn the bulls loose.

Nor am I surprised that this President finds it more comfortable at stock auctions, not auctions of farms and farm equipment.

Let's be honest. The President has not turned the bulls loose, he has turned the hawks loose, and left every one else to fend for themselves.

The industrial production index, which is factories and mills, not service industries or consumer spending, rose only 2.9 percent last year. The category of military industries increased production by 13.5 percent last year, four times as much. And last month, military production was the only category to increase.

We know this administration will not cut out any weapons systems, yet the administration, over the objections of every northwest member, will close the Portland office of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Wheat growers in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho will now have to

deal through the CCC in Kansas City, MO. This will hurt them badly. So much for this administration's efforts to increase exports to Japan.

Well, I hope Mr. Reagan enjoyed his trip to the stock exchange, because if the farmers are in depression now, by next year he won't be welcome there either.

GETTING THE KIDS OUT OF THE HOME—AND INTO THE HOUSE

(Mr. DOWNEY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOWNEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, we live in a youth culture. The young people of today are everywhere. They're in business, making money as young entrepreneurs; they're in entertainment, singing, dancing, and acting all across America and they're in technology, hacking away at computer terminals. The only place they are not in is politics. Mr. Speaker, the time is long overdue for Congress to remedy this inequity. Therefore, today, April 1, 1985, I propose we amend article 1, section 2 of our Constitution and lower the age eligibility to serve in Congress from 25 to 15.

For too long, Mr. Speaker, we in Congress have pretended this problem did not exist—sometimes even acting younger than our years ourselves in the hope that the country would not miss real youngsters in Congress. But the charade must end. Lower the eligibility and let kids be kids in Congress.

There is a need for new blood in Congress. But lowering the age requirement would add more than just this. Consider the following. It would add new meaning to the term junior Senator. It would bring into this body a new commitment to the concerns of today's teenagers; new congressional organizations like the "What's for Dinner Tonight Ma Caucus," the "Video Game Study Group," and the "Select Committee on Acne" would work for a constituency that has had little voice here.

Mr. Speaker, by the time most Members are here for 10 years, they've had it. By the time most Members have become committee chairmen, they're over it. Imagine if we started at 15, we'd have committee chairmen who would be middle-age instead of megage—and three-term veterans who would just be turning legal age.

Think of the pool of winning candidates it would open up. Emmanuel Lewis, Brooke Shields, the Karate Kid, and all the many Menudos.

No doubt we could expect some problems with a youthful influx; food fights in the cafeterias; smoking in the bathrooms and cutting committee hearings all might increase. But think

of the advantages; junkets could become field trips; the carry-outs could sell twinkies; missed votes could be excused with a note from Mom; and should party discipline ever be a problem—we could send errant Members directly to their rooms and ground them for a week.

Finally, to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, consider what a class of teenage Members would mean for the seniority system.

Mr. Speaker, let's get Americas' kids out of the home and into the House.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT REAGAN'S SATURDAY MORNING RADIO ADDRESS

(Mr. ALEXANDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday last I had the privilege of responding to the President's weekly radio address. On that occasion Mr. Reagan chose to promote his policy in Central America. The thrust of my response was to point out that Mr. Reagan's policy is against fundamental American law, and that his actions in Central America are serving to strengthen the Sandinista government which he hopes to overthrow.

Mr. Speaker, I submit a copy of my remarks for the RECORD, as follows:

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSE OF HON. BILL ALEXANDER TO PRESIDENT REAGAN'S RADIO ADDRESS, MARCH 30, 1985

This is Congressman Bill Alexander. I have been asked to respond to the President and to talk with you today on a subject which is of pre-eminent concern to me and to the people I represent in Arkansas. We Arkansians hold the traditions of our great nation among our highest values. We revere the founding fathers. We learn as small children to quote John Hancock, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and other courageous leaders whose ideals have become the foundation upon which our great nation is built.

These great patriots taught the world that America is the birthplace of peace, liberty and freedom. Throughout our history our nation has shined as a beacon of hope to all those in the world who aspire to the blessings that we Americans enjoy. Now, however, that light has dimmed.

In Nicaragua President Reagan is supporting guerrilla groups intent on the violent overthrow of the government there. While we may not like their government—unilateral intervention violates United States law that respects the sovereignty of other nations, and the right of self-determination. Our own Declaration of Independence condemns "transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation, and tyranny . . ." Mr. Reagan supports the guerrillas who he calls "freedom fighters" even though many of these men were officers of the corrupt dictator Somoza who was ousted by the people of Nicaragua. To support the guerrillas is to return to the past.

For three years there has been a movement to bring about a diplomatic rather than a military solution in Central America. This peace plan is known as the Contadora process which is sponsored by Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia. President Reagan says he supports peace, but his actions sound the trumpets of war. By the end of April we will have about 10,000 U.S. troops in Central America. This costs American taxpayers millions upon millions of dollars.

Peace serves the cause of all nations. Violence leads to the folly of war and the destruction of humankind. If Mr. Reagan's actions are to support peace, he should join with the Contadora nations and endorse the following principles:

- (1) No export of revolution.
- (2) No foreign military bases in Central America.
- (3) Agreed levels of military forces in the region.
- (4) No military ties with any government which is the enemy of peace and freedom.

Mr. Reagan's alliance with violence in Nicaragua is against the American way. The President's actions are contrary to the principles of our founding fathers. The real enemies in Central America are poverty, ignorance, hunger, social injustice and political corruption. The voices of the people are crying out for food, for shelter, for peace, and for justice.

The effect of Mr. Reagan's reign of terror in Nicaragua actually strengthens the Sandinista government he wants to overthrow.

Even if it is the correct policy, Mr. Reagan's three-year old war in Nicaragua has not worked. And, it has cost us millions upon millions of dollars; even worse, we Americans have been made a party to the deaths of thousands of innocent people who have been killed in the war.

Is the United States going to fulfill the fear of Simon Bolivar, the George Washington of Latin America, who worried that:

"Los estados unidos parecen destinados a . . . plagar a la America de miseria a nombre de la libertad."

"The United States appears destined . . . to plague the Americas with misery in the name of freedom."

Or, are we going to provide the leadership which is the mark of a great nation?

Next month my daughter, Alyse, celebrates her 17th birthday. As a gift to her, I am sponsoring Damien Meza Gomez, a five-year-old boy who desperately needs food, medicine and clothing. Damien is a resident of La Esperanza, a small village in the northeast part of Honduras. In Spanish, Esperanza means hope. Mr. President, if you want to provide hope for Damien and thousands of other children like him in Central America, join the Contadora nations in their quest to stop the war.

Thank you and God bless you all.

□ 1210

CONTRIBUTION OF VENTURE CAPITALISM TO NATION'S OVERALL CLIMATE FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PENNY). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. LUNGREN], is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LUNGREN. Mr. Speaker, last year I had the opportunity to chair the first congressional field hearings comparing this Nation's two premier high tech centers, California's Silicon Valley and Boston's Route 128.

Today, for the Joint Economic Committee, I am releasing the first of the two reports that are the outgrowth of those hearings. The first study on the contribution venture capitalism has made to the Nation's overall climate for entrepreneurship and innovation is based on a landmark comprehensive survey of the Nation's venture capital markets.

This report shows that the health of the Nation's venture capital markets receives good marks. Entrepreneurial activities are flourishing as a result of the recent surge of venture capital availability, and the consequence of this is not something that ought to be just considered important for economists; rather, it means that we have had increased jobs in small high growth companies, enhanced international competitiveness and ultimately we have had an improvement in the quality of American lives.

Perhaps the most significant finding for policymakers, however, Mr. Speaker, is the identification of the availability of venture capital as a major factor in assuring entrepreneurship and innovation. Without a doubt this study shows that venture capital is the only means for many entrepreneurial ideas to ever get an opportunity to be tested in the marketplace.

Thus, the level of venture capital funds in the economy is an important barometer or indicator of how strong entrepreneurial activity is. Therefore, I believe the study holds several important lessons for public officials who are faced with major economic decisions.

The report, for example, will serve as a valuable source of information in the anticipated tax reform debate, particularly with regard to capital gains. Each of the three major tax reform proposals treats differently capital gains and, consequently, would have a significantly differing impact on the level of entrepreneurship in the economy. I am hopeful that this report will provide definitive evidence for maintaining some form of differential treatment between capital gains and ordinary income.

Furthermore, the study finds that the tax reform debate will have to ensure the maintenance of incentive-based features. Tax reform, while necessary and while a majority of Members, I am sure, are committed to it, must insure that the entrepreneurial spirit which has pervaded our country for much of its history continues.

In other words, Mr. Speaker, what we are saying is as we move as we should toward a simplification of tax structure, toward overall tax simplifi-

cation, it is important that we keep in mind the growth environment for the economy that can result from proper tax reform; that is, that tax reform can either benefit or it can in a very major way devastate the environment for entrepreneurship in this country. The importance of that is that entrepreneurship is one area in which we have a decided advantage over our major international competitors, particularly the Japanese, and it would be a terrible travesty for us as we move as we should toward tax simplification to make the mistake of forgetting those incentives that are necessary for a growth oriented economy.

I would, therefore, commend to my colleagues' attention the report from the Joint Economic Committee that is being released today called "Venture Capital and Innovation."

FOUR BILLS TO ADDRESS PROBLEMS OF U.S. TRADE DEFICIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. LUNDINE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LUNDINE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a series of four bills dealing with international trade. These bills grow largely out of recommendations developed by the trade task force of the House Democratic caucus which I cochaired during the last Congress. These bills are designed to address some of the main problems which underlie our escalating U.S. trade deficit, a deficit which reached a record \$123 billion last year. Simply put, we imported \$123 billion worth of goods more than we exported in 1984.

The consequences of this largest trade deficit ever experienced by any country are immediate and serious. Industries are having difficulty developing new markets for U.S. products and competing in existing markets in the international marketplace.

This seriousness of this trade imbalance was not only recognized by our Democratic task force last year, but concern over sagging U.S. competitiveness has also recently been echoed by the President's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness, headed by John Young of Hewlett Packard. The Commission concluded in its final report that:

A close look at U.S. performance during the past two decades reveals a declining ability to compete—a trend that, if not reversed, will lead to a lower standard of living and fewer opportunities for all Americans.

If current trends continue, this deficit could exceed \$300 billion by 1990. The United States will become a net debtor country this year for the first time since 1919. By 1990 the U.S. external debt could reach \$1 trillion, exceeding the combined total of external debt for the entire Third World.

Shoring up U.S. international competitiveness must involve both short-term and long-term bipartisan policy actions. Steps must be taken at the macro-economic level to create a better climate for economic growth, as well as with respect to individual industrial sectors and their individual needs. The four bills which I propose to you today for your further consideration, I believe, can help us make progress toward creating a better overall economic environment for worldwide economic growth and toward providing the necessary tools for U.S. firms to develop new markets and compete more effectively in the international marketplace.

These coordinated legislative proposals are designed to address four particularly critical facets of international competition which our task force found key—dealing with the inflated value of the U.S. dollar, export promotion, industrial competitiveness, and trade law reform.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH ACT OF 1985

We have all welcomed the economic growth which has occurred in our economy since the end of the 1981-82 recession. It has meant higher profits for many U.S. firms and new jobs for many Americans. Equally important, growth in the United States has provided the world economy a shot in the arm. Increasingly, as a result, the economic fortunes of the rest of the world are tied to how the United States manages its own economy and the leadership we provide internationally in coordinating with our trading partners.

At the same time we are experiencing an economic recovery, real U.S. interest rates remain at historic highs, and the U.S. trade deficit is escalating. Meanwhile, the economies of developing countries that have never been able to recover from worldwide energy and economic shocks of the 1970's continue to suffer under the burden of massive external debt. The continuing strength of the dollar in relation to other currencies exacerbates the world debt problem.

What does all this mean? It means there are very ominous storm clouds on the current recovery's horizon which could wreck devastating economic havoc. Two factors in particular must concern those who are trying to bring about sustained economic growth. The first is that the value of the U.S. dollar is artificially high on international exchange markets. The second is the desperate economic plight of the developing countries.

High real interest rates in our country is causing massive foreign capital flows to move into the United States, thereby inflating the value of the dollar against other currencies. Because of the high value of the dollar,

U.S. goods are less competitive with their foreign counterparts. This is weakening the industrial base of the United States. The dollar's high value is drawing badly needed capital from the developing world and making the job of repaying external debt owed by less developed countries more difficult as they must work all the harder to earn dollars to repay their debts.

This situation should concern us all. The inflated value of the U.S. dollar on international markets is not sustainable. If it falls precipitously, without the United States having taken offsetting actions, the results could be catastrophic. Under these circumstances, interest rates would climb even further, and the economy would be sent into a recessionary tailspin. The stability of the international monetary and financial system is at stake. How the United States manages the current destabilizing situation will largely determine whether our overall prosperity is sustained and our trading partners prosperity is enhanced.

Actions must be taken to reduce the value of the dollar on international exchange markets and to provide stability to the international monetary and trading system.

Many analysts correctly advocate that the best action which can be taken to help bring the value of the dollar down is to reduce the Federal budget deficit, which in turn would bring U.S. interest rates down and make U.S. dollars less attractive to foreign investors. I agree that we must move aggressively on the budgetary front, and in fact will be introducing legislation subsequent to this package to help us achieve this.

At the same time, I am convinced that the relationship between budgetary reductions and movements of the dollar is not entirely linear. Actions by our international trading partners in relation to their own economies and coordinated actions with the United States are needed to moderate the effects of the high dollar on American industrial competitiveness. We may even need to consider international modifications in our monetary system, such as moving to a system whereby currencies are permitted only to fluctuate within a prescribed range before coordinated international intervention in the currency markets would be triggered.

The International Development and Growth Act, which I introduce today, is concerned with development of an orderly program to bring the value of the dollar down and to stimulate growth in developing economies of the world.

There is no one legislative action that can be taken to achieve these difficult goals. Rather, it will require a coordinated set of policy actions on the part of many parts of government in the United States and in coordina-

tion with our major foreign trading partners to effect real progress. I believe my proposal would result in an important step forward in this area.

It first declares that a major objective of U.S. economic policy must be to bring down the value of the dollar. It directs the President to seek negotiations with our international trading partners to help achieve this. As part of this effort, it declares that a major objective of economic policy will be to bring down the size of the Federal deficit. It also directs the Federal Reserve Board to coordinate its actions with other governments to help bring the value of the dollar down. Only by reducing our Federal deficit to take the pressure off the credit markets, and by coordinating actions with our international trading partners, can we hope to make progress on this problem.

The second aspect of this bill creates a high level commission to develop over a year's time recommendations on longer term reforms which should be undertaken to stabilize the international financial system and to stimulate growth in the economies of the world's developing nations. It is in these economies that significant trade expansion is possible. The United States must take an active leadership role to encourage international cooperation to develop this potential and increase trade flows.

EXPORT PROMOTION AND FAIR CREDIT ACT OF 1985

A central part of an U.S. trade policy must be export stimulation. The U.S. Government should, as part of that trade policy, provide U.S. exporters with the kind of tools necessary to compete with their trading partners on an equal footing. The lack of official U.S. backing for exporters is reflected in the fact that the U.S. Export-Import Bank directly finances only 6 percent of U.S. exports, while countries like Japan and France finance somewhere in the range of 35 percent of their exports with official credits.

The preservation of a strong U.S. Export-Import Bank is essential if U.S. exporters are to be able to compete effectively in the world marketplace. More aggressive U.S. exporting is critical to erasing the current imbalance between imports and exports and to future economic prosperity. The export of goods and services accounts for over 10 percent of U.S. gross national product and each \$1 billion in exports represents 25,000 jobs. Foreign governments are to an increasing degree relying on subsidization of their exports, including mixing foreign aid and commercial export credits to obtain artificially low selling prices.

The United States has unsuccessfully tried to negotiate an end to the use of mixed credits by our foreign trading partners. This is reflected in the fact that the number of mixed or tied aid

credits involving both foreign aid and commercial credits offered by foreign governments in 1983 increased by 38 percent from 1982, with their value exceeding \$3.2 billion. According to the OECD, during the first 9 months of 1984, 14 countries offered 238 mixed credits worth \$5.2 billion.

To counter this growing problem, the United States must take action to put American exporters on a level playing field with their international competitors by matching foreign offers of mixed credits. At the same time, the United States must make clear to our trading partners that we will be willing to end our program to match foreign mixed credit offers as soon as an international agreement limiting their use can be concluded.

Concern over the growing use of mixed credits was expressed by Congress when it approved amendments to the Export-Import Bank charter in 1983. That legislation mandated that the Eximbank and the Agency for International Development jointly establish and coordinate a mixed credit program for U.S. exports. However, the statutory language surrounding this effort is vague and the available financial resources to carry it out have been insufficiently identified. As a result, the agencies have not made effective progress toward establishing a workable program to counter the growing use of foreign mixed credits.

This bill amends the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 to better enable the intent of the 1983 act to be carried out. First, it establishes a fund in the Eximbank to counter the use of mixed credits by foreign trading partners of the United States. Second, a \$250 million authorization is included for fiscal year 1985 to establish the fund along with a requirement that \$1 billion of the Export-Import Bank's direct lending authority in fiscal year 1985 be reserved for establishing a mixed credit program. Third, an Office of Competitive Export Financing is established in the Export-Import Bank to deal with mixed credits. Finally, the provisions of this bill would terminate if the United States successfully negotiates with foreign trading partners an end to the use of mixed credits.

We must make clear to our foreign trading partners that we cannot continue to tolerate lost markets and jobs because of foreign mixed credit financing. Providing for an aggressive and effective U.S. capacity to counter foreign mixed credit financing is our single best hope for doing so.

TRADE LAW REFORM AND ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1985

The trade task force concluded that our trade laws were in need of change to be responsive to the needs of U.S. firms and to deal with the realities of the modern day trading situation. Two of the most important problems iden-

tified by the task force involve: First, providing more effective mechanisms under U.S. law to provide adjustment time for U.S. industries to adjust to foreign competition, and second, providing more effective mechanisms to deal with the impact of foreign targeting and other newer forms of foreign trading practices on U.S. industries. The Trade Law Reform and Enforcement Act of 1985 is designed to address these two needs in particular.

This bill contains amendments to section 201 and 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. Under current law, section 201 sets forth the procedures for U.S. industries and workers to obtain temporary relief from injury from increased import competition. It stems historically from a recognition that difficult economic adjustment problems could result for particular sectors of the economy from import competition and that serious injury from such competition should be minimized.

To secure 201 relief, an industry or workers in an industry must petition the International Trade Commission for relief and include an explanation of reasons the relief is needed. The ITC then conducts an investigation to determine whether imports are a "substantial cause" of injury to the industry in question. If the Commission makes an affirmative injury finding, it reports to the President and recommends to the President specific import relief actions he could take. The President is then authorized to provide import relief through tariffs, quotas, or negotiation of orderly marketing agreements. The President has flexibility to determine whether or not to provide import relief, and to direct, if he chooses, expeditious consideration of petitions for adjustment assistance for the industry in question.

This bill transfers the authority for decisionmaking surrounding section 201 cases from the President to the Special Trade Representative to integrate it more effectively with the evolution of trade policy.

The bill makes a number of changes in the existing injury test and causation standard. It replaces the requirement in existing law that imports be a "substantial cause" of injury to a domestic industry to requiring that they just be a "cause." This change is in line with GATT—currently the United States retains a stiffer test on this point than do most of our trading partners.

The bill also adds a threat of injury test which requires the International Trade Commission to consider acts, policies, or practices of exporting countries intended to increase the competitiveness of a given article in world markets; the extent to which the U.S. market is the focal point for diversion of exports through Third World markets; and the inability of producers in a domestic industry to

generate adequate capital to finance modernization of plant and equipment and to conduct research and development.

The bill requires the ITC to establish government-labor-management adjustment advisory groups for petitioning industries if it is requested in the petition that such a group be established. This is designed to provide a mechanism for government, management, and labor of an impacted industry to develop a consensus on what goals are needed to successfully adjust to realities facing them, and to develop a plan for accomplishing the adjustment goals.

The bill also establishes a permanent sectoral research and monitoring capability at the International Trade Commission to evaluate the industrial and trade policies of other countries and their effects on U.S. industries, trade and employment. They would make an annual report to the Congress. The Special Trade Representative would then convene special labor-management-government sector advisory panels which would then make recommendations to the Special Trade Representative of actions which need to be taken to deal with foreign practices impacting on key industries.

Section 301 currently provides the President broad power to enforce U.S. rights against unjustifiable or unreasonable foreign trade practices which burden, restrict, or discriminate against U.S. commerce. Parties must file a petition with the USTR requesting the President to take action and setting forth the allegations in support of the request. The USTR reviews the petition and determines whether or not to initiate an investigation. If the problem cannot be dealt with through negotiation, the USTR is required to make a recommendation to the President for action to deal with the problem. The President also has broad authority to act with or without a recommendation if he deems it appropriate.

This bill also, like the 201 section, would transfer authority to the USTR for administration of the 301 law.

The bill also makes injurious industrial targeting actionable under section 301, and sets up a definite time limit for resolving a claim. The USTR must take final action within 11 months after a petition is initiated if injurious industrial targeting is found. Definite deadlines are established in this section for involvement of the International Trade Commission in determining targeting.

Unless U.S. trade laws are updated and effective in their application to modern day trading circumstances, U.S. firms will continue to fall victim to foreign predatory practices. This proposal is an effort to make our trade more flexible, relevant, and useful in countering these practices. U.S. trade

policy cannot be effective without effective trade laws on the books as an avenue for securing relief.

INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY ACT

Whether one considers our Democratic task force on trade, the Harvard Business School project on industrial competitiveness, data resources study of the U.S. manufacturing sector, or the President's Commission on industrial competitiveness, study group after study group looking at the competitiveness of the U.S. industrial sector, all conclude that there is a serious problem with U.S. industrial competitiveness and make a recommendation that the United States develop some sort of industrial strategy for effective international competitiveness in the future.

This bill is meant to establish a framework for developing such a strategy and is similar to legislation which was reported from the House Banking and Energy and Commerce Committees during the last Congress. The major difference in this proposal is that it no longer contains authorization for a separate development bank as did last Congress, but rather relies on a much leaner financing mechanism, primarily utilizing loan guarantees and a secondary market, as a limited facilitator role for government financial involvement in implementation of an overall industrial strategy.

This bill would create an Economic Cooperation Council, broadly representative of government, business, labor, and others in society. It would work toward the development of a strategic consensus for our industrial economy and make recommendations regarding actions which might be taken by government, labor, and management to facilitate change and improve international competitiveness.

This bill would also create and Industrial Modernization and Financing Association and Secondary Market for Industrial Loans. These mechanisms are aimed at filling the gaps in the availability of capital for productive investment needed to revitalize our industrial sector and to finance the needs of innovative small and medium size businesses. Unlike the proposals discussed in the last Congress to create a National Industrial Development Bank, the Industrial Modernization and Financing Association and Secondary Market for Industrial Loans would be aimed at facilitating the flow of private capital to areas currently affected by structural impediments in our capital markets.

The Industrial Modernization and Financing Association would be an arm of the Economic Cooperation Council and could not undertake any activity which was inconsistent with a consensus based strategy for a given industrial sector. The association would utilize loan guarantees primarily

ly to conduct its businesses. The association's main purpose would be to assist in developing and implementing a package of commitments between management, labor, and the financial community to help modernize basic industries with serious competitive problems. The loan guarantee authority of the association would be the principal carrot available to the private sector to invest in modernizing existing industry and creating new production facilities.

The secondary market for industrial loans, similar to the secondary markets which exist for housing, would be aimed at providing long-term debt capital for purchase of plant and equipment for small to medium sized businesses. Regional and local banks are increasingly reluctant to take the risks associated with making long-term loans to small businesses.

Larger institutional investors, such as insurance companies and pension funds, are not equipped to evaluate the quality of smaller investment proposals and, therefore, tend to overlook them. A secondary market would address this problem by providing a mechanism to purchase loans to small and medium size industrial concerns from banks and then repackage them into pools of securities large enough and stable enough to be of interest to institutional investors.

Such a secondary market mechanism has worked well in the area of housing and can play a significant role in facilitating the growth and development of innovative small industrial firms.

The cost of establishing and carrying out the functions of these industrial strategy facilities is very modest considering the enormity of the task or the amount in previous proposals. The Economic Cooperation Council would be authorized to spend up to \$50 million for each fiscal year from 1986 through 1989. The secondary market for industrial loans would have a one time capitalization cost of \$100 million.

The Industrial Modernization and Financing Association would have a capital stock of \$1.5 billion. Two-thirds of this amount would be used as a reserve fund for any possible losses on guaranteed loans. No individual guarantee could exceed \$500 million. The other one-third of this fund could be used for direct lending by the association in accordance with the strategies developed by the Economic Cooperation Council.

PROJECT CHILD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. ST GERMAIN] is recognized for 5 minutes. ● Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call my colleagues' atten-

tion to the innovative merits of a unique mental health program presently operating in the city of Providence, RI.

The program, Project CHILD [Children's Home-Based Intervention for Learning and Development], was created in 1981 by the Providence Center for Counseling and Psychiatric Services. Its primary objective is to address the cognitive and emotional needs of preschool children whose parents suffer from chronic mental illness. Throughout the years, this program has successfully sought out to break the cycle of dependence and illness which is literally passed on from generation to generation in such families.

Project CHILD's exceptional work in the mental health field was recently accorded high honors at the American Psychiatric Association's 36th Annual Institute on Hospital Community.

The APA is a medical specialty society representing over 30,000 psychiatrists nationwide. Chosen from among 134 applicants, Project CHILD received an award of significant achievement honoring its outstanding efforts on behalf of the mentally ill and mentally retarded.

Funded by the U.S. Department of Education and the Providence Center, Project CHILD targets preschool children because their parents often lead isolated lives. With limited exposure to people outside the family, these children often have no alternative but to model their own behavior on that of their parents.

Mr. Speaker, 70 percent of the children of psychotically ill parents exhibit adjustment problems by the time they reach adolescence. I am proud of Project CHILD for having finally broken that cycle.

Project CHILD's staff helps the children learn to become competent and self-reliant: First, having them complete concrete tasks in a structured environment; second, exposing these children to healthy, concerned adults; and third, by helping them to effectively separate from their parents so that they can establish their own identities.

I commend Project CHILD for its selection by the APA as an award winning program and invite my colleagues to view its successes as a model of what can be done for the at-risk emotionally ill of our Nation. ●

MY ADVICE TO THE PRIVILEGED ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I continue what I have on three previous occasions called My Advice to the Privileged Orders.

As I pointed out previously, I pay my respects to the great American poet, Joel Barlow, who was not only a poet and a great leader, but he was a minister, a preacher, if you please, to the American revolutionary armies. He had reason to write an extensive essay which he entitled, "My Advice to the Privileged Orders of Europe for a New Revolutionary International or Governmental System."

□ 1220

In other words, he was advocating revolution, very much like some of our neighbors to the south and other countries throughout the world since World War II.

I pointed out in the course of the last, No. 3, this I label my "Advice to the Privileged Orders of America," which, as I told my colleagues, I include the colleagues in the Congress because we are among the privileged, both in the sense that temporarily we are invested with this great power under our system of government of an attempt to try to be representative of those great people that have elected us to do so. And try to do so impartially, equally, without fear or favor, privileged to none. And yet in this day and time that becomes a real challenge.

I pointed out that also economically we are highly privileged. We are in the upper 10 percent of that apex of this pyramid of economic income in our country. I think that in itself, where our colleagues in the other body, over a third are in the range of millionaires, and now quite a substantial number of my colleagues in the House. I think that that means we have a real challenge for participatory democracy. But whether this has been the case or not, certainly it is time to address a plea to the privileged orders of our country today whose control today is all powerful, obliterative, and is really in control of our destiny—political, economic, and the like.

Any time we boast of a free participatory democracy and then point to the fact that the average campaign budget to get elected as a Member of the House of Representatives, not the Senate with a 6-year term, but the House with over half a million dollars, and where we now are accustomed to have million dollar budgets for some House seats, how in the world, with the added observation that the Presidential contest now involves millions and millions and millions of dollars, the first of which comes from those areas of concentrated wealth that today for the first time in the history of our Nation have gained complete control, the basic decisions, even as to war and peace, are not being made in these Halls, even though the Constitution says that war shall be decided only by the Congress, not delegatable; it cannot be delegated to the Execu-

tive. Yet we take for granted today the era of Presidential wars. We have a President that is involved in war now without the sanction of Congress, and who even defies the rather weak and somewhat pucillanious expressions that have emanated from Congress specifically with respect to Central America in which the Congress, both the Senate and the House, have spoken out as of last year in very definite and clear terms; they have said, "Mr. President, we have not declared war, so you stop making war. You shall not use congressionally disbursed funds or appropriated funds for aiding those that are in the course of attempting through violence to overthrow a regime that on the face of it we are at peace."

We accept this because we have an accepted envoy, an Ambassador, and when this happens, among civilized nations, it means that there is a recognition of that particular power.

But I also rise to continue what I said last time, and that is that not only have we gone full circle to that point, but the Founding Fathers, or at least the authors of the Constitution feared the most, we have ended up with two, well, one unelected President and two unelected Vice Presidents.

If this had ever been raised as a distant and impossibility during the debates of the Constitutional Convention, I seriously doubt the vote would have been found among the delegates to have created that second branch of the Government, article II, the executive branch. This they feared more than anything else. This is exactly why the power to declare war was placed exclusively in the Congress. The power to raise armies was placed in the Congress.

Yes, it is true, the Constitution also made the President Commander in Chief, naturally. Under this system of tripartite government there would be no other way out. But it was certainly limited, and it was clearly prescribed that the three branches were coequal, independent, and separate. No such thing as the superiority of one over the other. Each was restricted with well-defined powers.

Now when the Congress has delegated, as it did under necessity during World War I, great, great delegation of power, most of which has not been returned to the Congress under the Constitution, but which for good reason and cause of the exigencies of the moments were delegated. But today we live in a day and time in which the President defies the first branch of the Government. In this all-powerful consideration, even as of last week his defiance reached the point of violation of other laws that the Congress has passed.

Now, I have introduced a resolution in which I allege that the President is

in violation of the War Powers Limitation Act which we approved in 1974. I had a hand in its shaping. I had my doubts, but I always assumed that the Chief Executive would follow his oath of office under the Constitution, which is to faithfully execute the laws of the land. This he refuses to do, and quite arrogantly announced last week that what he was not empowered to do, and what the Congress had specifically prohibited him from doing, he was asking private, mostly rightwing extremist groups that have been the cause of the assassination of Archbishop and priests and nuns, the money coming from these groups, some based in Florida, some in other points in the country, and now having the blessings of the President to do by indirection, and asked publically to do so by the President, which I simply would be a violation of the Logan Act, if anything else. The Logan Act, which was so piously appealed to by the President and his cohorts seeking reelection last year, when Jesse Jackson was talking about going to some countries that this administration considers to be in a state of war, though not officially so, and interposed and said through a spokesman in the Justice Department. "Mr. Jackson, if you go and make that visit you might be imperiling your legal status inasmuch as you will be clearly in violation of the Logan Act."

□ 1230

I think that Jesse Jackson, under the explicit and clear terms of the Logan Act, would have been far less vulnerable in a court of jurisdiction than the President is today after his utterances last week.

Now, the bad part is that there are other and more important areas in which the Congress has, in my opinion, abdicated very serious responsibilities. In my appeal to the privileged orders, what I am saying simply is: You have the power but you do not have the accountability. The people did not elect you to run those nine most powerful banks that are jeopardizing the stability, not only of this country's financial conditions but the entire world.

I appeal to those privileged magnates which I prefer to use the term that Franklin Roosevelt used, malefactors of great wealth, because they have indeed, with the power they have acquired by indirection, and that they have not hesitated to use thoroughly, completely and graspingly and greedily. Please, at least have some, some residuum of accountability.

And I appeal to you the privileged in and out of this Chamber and particularly in those inner sanctums of the plush offices of these highly paid corporate lawyers who are in control, who are in effect writing the laws, who are in effect dictating the terms for any kind of a tax bill, the ones primarily

responsible for the first time in 1981 with what the President boasted and with great support with the cross-section of corporate power, the so-called economic recovery and reform tax. I never of any tax being called "economic recovery tax," but so be it; we live in that type of world. And in by virtue of that tax bill, gave away, drained the life blood of the revenues to our Treasury of over \$650 billion and then with great sanctimoniousness talks about a monster deficit, because it is due to the social programs such as food stamps.

David Rockefeller, in a big speech about 3 years ago said that was the reason why we were in trouble; food stamps. And he specifically mentioned that program.

Now, I think that anybody still in this Congress who voted for that 1981 tax, so-called tax legislation which for the first time in our country irretrievably abdicated the long time basic American system of taxation based on a progressive type of taxation, and which has resulted in such things as the biggest corporations in our country which are now not really tied to loyalty or fealty or nationality even though they may be based in this country, to this country.

They are now meganational institutions, transnational institutions. Where the profit goes, there is their allegiance; not necessarily the greatest interests of the greatest number of Americans.

And the result has been, yes, a deficit that this President said, when it was one-third the size it is now, was unacceptable. Today it is, but one thing that is not—and I think that here these privileged orders, these overlords of economic power who have sold out America with no accountability—not having to answer to any electorate; not having to have any kind of reckoning before any type of constituency other than their own balanced books and ledgers, but as always a history of mankind shows, when this group of humanity gets the power, it is insatiable.

And its greed leads ultimately to its own destruction. Unfortunately, in this day and time, in that misfortune are the ebbs and flows of the well-being or lack of a great populace such as America.

Also, about 100 years ago in England, which believe it or not was pretty much in a corresponding state of mind, the great John Ruskin, in a series of letters that he entitled, "Letters to the Workmen and Laborers of Great Britain."

The one he wrote, dated January 1, 1871, from Denmark Hill, says:

We begin today another group of 10 years not in happy circumstances, although for the time exempted from the direct calamities which have fallen on neighboring states, believe me, we have not escaped

them because of our better deserving, nor our better wisdom, but only for one of two bad reasons, or for both.

Either that we have not sense enough to determine in a great national quarrel which side is right, or that we have not courage to defend the right when we have discerned it.

I believe that both these bad reasons exist in full force, that our political divisions prevent us from understanding the laws of international justice and that ever if we did, we should not have to defend perhaps not even to assert them, being on the 1st of January 1871, in much bodily fear—that is to say, afraid of the Russians, afraid of the Prussians, afraid of the Americans, afraid of the Hindus, afraid of the Chinese, afraid of the Japanese, afraid of the New Zealanders, and afraid of the Kafiris, and very justly so.

Being conscious that our only real desire respecting any of these nations has been to get as much out of them as we could.

What better and more eloquent description of our state of mind: We fear the Russians, we fear the Latin Americans, we fear the Chinese, we fear the Middle Europe, and we are just fearful, all the way around.

But now my special appeal this day to the privileged orders is a two-phased appeal. First to my colleagues and also second to these privileged orders that have brought us to the past where we cannot much longer temporize with the inevitable, and that is to face the consequences of what has been boasted as a recovery.

I have pointed out previously that America has lost control of its destiny with respect to its economic, meaning fiscal, monetary, well-being. I have pointed out and have alluded to the greatest leaders our country has had in its successive history at the height of crises, in which the essential issue is the same: Who is going to gain and exercise the power of the allocation of credit? The bankers, or the people, as it is intended it should be? Both through their election of their representatives in the Congress as well as theirs in the executive branch—the President and Vice President.

I have pointed out for years that there was no accountability from such an entity as the Federal Reserve Board which, in the meanwhile, had arrogated some and been given by the Congress in other instances, though not debated.

For example, if you pull out a dollar bill from your pocket, you will see "Federal Reserve Note." When I came to Congress, and that is some 24 years ago, and for a few years thereafter, there were more one dollar bills that said "Treasury notes."

Now you, what's the difference? Big difference. But that became possible because there was an obscure amendment that was placed in the law, without debate, that made it possible to reconstruct the fundamental charter known as the Federal Reserve Board Act of 1913.

□ 1240

When Chairmen of the Federal Reserve Board such as I have seen in these 24 years—and, let's see, there will be a total of some five or six—and with the exception of perhaps two who did not occupy the office for long, every one appearing before the Committee on Banking, of which I have been a member since I came here, have refused to even give an accounting of the basic decisionmaking processes and, rather, have had such haughty and arrogant Chairmen as those who appeared and, in direct answer to a question I propounded, said, "Oh, yes, of course, some Americans will have to suffer a decline in their standard of living."

"Well, who are those?" I said, "Mr. Chairman, are those most of the people I represent? I think they are. Certainly you cannot tell me it will be David Rockefeller and those levels of families. They are not going to suffer any decline in their standard of living. Who are you talking about?"

And he said, "Well, we hope that whoever it is—and, yes, you may be right, the people you are talking about may be the ones, but it will be temporary."

Now, since when was it ever intended that a powerful mogul, a panjandrum of power, who does not have to run for election, does not even feel he has to account either to the Congress or the President and has reached the point that he accounts only to those sources from which he comes, he comes off the payroll of the Chase Manhattan, and that is where he will go back the moment he stops his service as Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, very much like the former Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger.

He left being Secretary. He is still a special consultant to the Chase Manhattan, got a good fat income. On top of that, he has organized a private enterprise State Department. Why, there are more foreign diplomats making a beeline for Henry Kissinger's consultant's office than there are to old George Shultz as Secretary of State. Who knows about it or who cares?

Yet these men have been unaccountable. They have been given power, yes, in the case of Mr. Kissinger, by a President who delegated Presidential power and authority. In fact, I think we had the first Prime Minister in the history of our country, the way we were operating there for a while.

But in the case of the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, it is not his to say what the policies of national note and construction shall be that will determine the well-being or the standard of living. That is in the policymaking body that the people elect us to Congress, the lawmaking body.

But why this? Because the way now it is operating, of course the Federal

Reserve Board is not a Federal agency. It is an independent private enterprise run by the six principal largest banks in our country who in turn have been such rotten bankers that they have laid in bad loans to the so-called developing world alone—I am not including Poland, where they also have millions—but I am talking about in the developing countries alone, which anybody with any kind of reasoning and basic information and not totally blinded by greed of collecting 30 percent and 35 percent interest have invested an overhang of such magnitude that it is 200 percent the basic assets of these banks.

Now, if that were a bank back home, it would have already been declared illiquid, bankrupt. But what are the concomitants of that? I listened a few moments ago to my distinguished colleague who serves on the same committee as I do, and he mentioned the reintroduction of a bill that is intended to try to reverse what is now catastrophe, and that is our international trade and accounts imbalance, which is monstrous and the real, real problem, and yet there is nobody addressing it.

My colleague feels that there is something that can be done that would enable our corporations to compete in the world. But let us look at the facts. The facts are that under this administration and for the past 4 years we have emerged from a creditor nation to a debtor nation.

Now, there are some economists, the same ones who were telling us 10 years ago that domestic deficits were intolerable and the direct cause for high interest rates, who now say, in the light of the most monstrous deficit that, no, there is no relationship, high interest rates are due to something else, maybe an act of God.

These same self-economists will say, "Well, you know, being a debtor nation does not mean much because most of our national existence we were a debtor nation."

I cannot conceive of a more facetious expression from men who are supposed to be experts in economics than that.

Of course it was not until World War I, which, incidentally, as I have said, we were the only creditor nation; same thing true in World War II, we were the only creditor nation.

As a matter of fact, neither World War I nor World War II would have lasted 4 months without loss to the German imperial armies or Hitler's Wehrmacht had it not been for American credit. And the sorry history of what happened after World War I is being repeated in what we confront today after World War II, and when some of us try to evoke this history so that we could avoid these pitfalls, we

were considered way out—in fact, maybe something peculiar with us.

So let us look at the facts. Let us see what any American corporation can do to try to regain even a competitive leverage.

As a result of this sellout on the part of our public, or what I call private money managers, in total control of our financial destiny, and the private, item 1: French, German exports to the United States in 1984 rose over 33 percent; Japan, Korea, Taiwan even faster than that. Brazil, which was one of those nations which has been able to rollover only interest payments, has not hit the principal yet to these big banks—and that we had to go in and loan a couple of billion dollars, or give, in order that they could rollover those payments so that they could pay the banks, not for U.S. interest, unless we consider that the banks are one and the same as the United States.

As the chairman of the board of General Motors once said, "What is good for General Motors is good for the country." Brazil's last year's surplus in trade balance amounted to \$12 billion while ours went up to the most unheard-of in the history of human activity to over \$133 billion. And as I pointed out, for each one of those \$10 billion, America has lost 250,000 jobs permanently, which is what my distinguished colleague a while ago was referring to. But we cannot attack the problem and have a solution that is correct unless we understand the cause and do not flail before the magnitude of the task.

What we are seeing now is, we are paying, after the election of last year, the price tag for past mistakes. We have no policy—that is, no overarching policy. All we have are ad hoc responses to the crises as they come up.

In September 1982, Mexico said, calling at midnight the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board "Well, look, fellows, we are sorry, we cannot even pay interest; if you do not give us a moratorium, why, we may have to default."

□ 1250

Of course, that brought a midnight session, and immediately the next day, there was \$4 billion provided Mexico, some in direct exchange aid, and others in direct credit aid, and others in so-called purchases of oil in which the purchase per barrel price has not even been revealed publicly to this date. In other words, it was a way of bailing out Mexico so that the banks would not go broke in America.

It is still shaky; nothing has been addressed. There has not been \$100 paid on the principal. They have just been rolling over interest. More debt to try and get rid of debt.

Now, as of June last year, item 1: "These American corporations went into the Eurodollar market for about

\$18 billion-plus as of June." If they were going at the rate of \$18 billion as of June, when the final figures for December 1984 are compiled, I will say it will be at least 300 percent more. Even this \$18 billion borrowing was 13 times the volume of 6 years ago.

Item 2: Pension funds. Oh, these are sacrosanct. Those of us who are worried about housing Americans, taking care of our own people first, trying to avoid a coming social crisis because of the lack of adequate housing and shelter, seeing with great chagrin and sadness the homeless that now are over 2 million Americans. Not aimless drifters but families. Look at this and say, well, why can we not tap these vast reservoirs of over \$85 billion, \$90 billion worth of pensions? Oh, no, you cannot do that because there is no way you can invest that in long-term mortgages. But, pension funds, well, 5 years ago, only 8 percent of America's 1,600 largest pension funds invested in foreign securities. At the end of 1984, 28 percent were doing so.

Item 3: Funds from overseas financed over 40 percent of our budget deficit. That is, we have become victims and at the mercy of fickle foreign investors. They now are providing the finances for over 40 percent of our budget deficit. That is our domestic budget deficit.

Item 4: Mitsubishi Bank acquired Bancal Tristate of California. Assets: \$3.9 billion. When I tried to get the Federal Reserve Board to give me statistics as to the acquisition of banks by foreign interests in 1977, 1978, and 1979, they said they could not do it. I was warning then, not now, every time I have spoken here this year in this session—I can make reference page and word and line to the RECORD, some of it going back over 20 years ago.

Item 5: Five of Japan's biggest steel-makers spent over \$500 million last year to buy into America's counterparts.

Item 6: France's Societe Generale was financing the water system of Dayton, OH. Why? I thought this is why we had a banking system. I thought that when a bank was chartered, it was supposed to be chartered only for public need and convenience. Why are those resources not available for Dayton, OH, instead of those banking resources being tied up by our billionaire potentates like Hunt of Texas trying to tie up and corner the silver market and tying up over \$35 billion worth of bank resources. Exxon taking over this, that, and the other from another corporation; giant eating up giant and involving and tying up billions and billions of banking resources that are supposed to be for the purpose of firing the engines of industry and production in America, because Americans have lost the power to determine who allocates credit and for what purpose.

Item 7: Japan's Sumitomo Bank was a guarantor of bonds for the University of Virginia. The internationalization of capital has become endemic under this administration. From 1981 to the present, we have been converted from a producing nation to the dumping ground of the world.

In those same years, we have become not a creditor, but a debtor nation. Of course it has awesome significance, for it means that we are, as I say and repeat, at the mercy of fickle foreign interests. Some of whom are former conquered enemies. Are we so naive and gullible as to think that a conquered people think they are anything else? Are we so gullible and so childish as to believe for one-half second that they will be thinking of the national interests of the United States or their own and to try and emerge from their submission as conquered nations?

History shows that anyone that believes that believes anything, including the tooth fairy. These megacorporations, under this administration, have spread their operations in tremendously new ways. As I pointed out, and I have just skimmed the surface today on these items, I intend as we go along to pursue on a specific, as they used to say during the impeachment uproar, "specificity." Because I have also reintroduced my resolution of impeachment of Chairman Volcker. I have also, in past sessions, specified specific acts that anybody in that Constitutional Convention in the 1780's, in grasping for the words in which they would draft that section in the Constitution providing for the impeachment of Federal officials, would clearly say that is the reason they put it in the Constitution. That is, so there could be a reach to a public official or quasi-public official who might have arrogated, directly or indirectly, tremendous powers without accountability. Impeachment is the answer.

Nobody is exempted. Now, Mr. Volcker might think that, since he and the practices do not consider them Federal officials. I have news for them: Under the precedents that I have studied and have researched quite vigorously, Mr. Volcker would be very much amenable.

Now, I know that sounds bombastic, and I know that is the way it sounded when I first introduced the measure, but some day, and perhaps it will be too late by then, there will be a fuller realization, and perhaps a far more sympathetic understanding as to the reasons why I would be motivated. I have never in my legislative history—and I might remind my colleagues that I have served 3 years on the local legislative body known as a city council in the city of San Antonio, and 5 years privileged to represent the 26th senatorial district in the Texas State Senate, and 24 years here—and never

once, even my worst detractors cannot point to one line in which I have acted either with levity or with any kind of an emotional purpose in mind to arouse passions unnecessarily or to arouse anger and resentment against some other individual.

□ 1300

My actions have been dictated and motivated only after very careful and long-time research. I might remind my colleagues that I had the same reaction when I introduced for the first time in the history of the Congress a resolution not to investigate, as it was later distorted—and I might remind my colleagues that I have reference to the so-called ad hoc committee or the Select Committee on Assassinations. My intention was that the Congress had a responsibility. It has always exerted it in the whole course of the history of the Congress, since the first one in 1789.

In fact, at the height of the Civil War, when some of my colleagues got nervous about 5 years ago when I introduced a resolution informally suggesting that the Congress review the conduct of the Vietnam war. Well, at the height of the Civil War, this House of Representatives had a select committee doing exactly that, reviewing the conduct of the war, and nobody thought that it was untoward or divisive. It was a responsibility, since the Congress is the one, under the Constitution, to raise and provide for the armies, the raising of armies.

When I introduced a resolution in 1975, on February 14, it was thought ridiculous. It was misinterpreted. It was said that I intended to have an investigation as to the murder of John Kennedy, not realizing that my phraseology said "beginning with the assassination of John Kennedy and the assassination of Robert Kennedy, and the assassination of Martin Luther King, and the attempted assassination of the Governor of Alabama at the time, who was running for the Presidency."

Why did I phrase it that way? Because I felt that after 10 years of violence that had impacted our democratic processes, the Congress had an inescapable obligation to review and, if possible, seek some kind of a legislative approach or handle to try to diminish this awful thing of government by the bullet rather than by the ballot. But the thing, when it ended up, was another resolution, and then it became a sort of a whodunit type of thing, which I always felt was beyond the prerogatives of the Congress. It did not stipulate a legislative purpose I thought I had in mind.

I know that when I introduced that resolution, the first one of its kind, I was kind of ridiculed. But less than 7 months after its introduction, I had over 50 colleagues saying, "Hey, we

heard from some constituent. We want to know what this is all about." I had invitations from Berlin newspapers, magazines, and even TV stations, Paris, France, Tokyo, Japan, because they thought, they understood, that I was seeking an assassination investigation of John F. Kennedy, where in Europe and in other places there had and continues to be a great deal of question. I said, "You have misinterpreted. It is not true. I cannot conduct an investigation. I have merely introduced a resolution."

Well, lo and behold, because of other conjunctions of events, as has always happened in my career, it becomes alive and kicking 2 weeks before the termination of that Congress in September. Then, of course, the rest is history, and it was not at all pleasant. It was one of the greatest crises I have beheld and confronted in my career, and it meant antagonizing the leaders of this body, my own party leaders, and then antagonizing others, but the basic reason was that I realized that as a Member of the House, and designated to be chairman in the beginning of the Congress in 1977, either I was a name or I was only a symbol because of a contentious, rather famous attorney who had been selected by my predecessor unilaterally to serve as chief counsel. I had to make that decision, and I made it. I am not so enamored of the position of chairmanship of anything. I did not run for the office of chairmanship or anything else. I ran for the position of the Representative of the 20th Congressional District of the State of Texas, and I came up here to partake in the legislative process, and that is it. And that is exactly what I do when I rise and I make these appeals, because time is awasting. It may be perhaps too late for some of the suggestions that I have presented to this Congress, some going back as long ago as 18 years ago, some further than that, 19 years ago, some 20 years ago, all having to do with what I claim is a recapturing for the American people their destiny of economic well being and freedom.

The American people are not economically free. We may have relative political freedom, but we do not economic. And sacrificed on the altars of greed have been what we call and have taken pride in designating as the American standard of living, the American way. I feel that just the specific items that I have brought out today will require some elaboration and some addition. There are other areas, because it is interconnected.

High interest rates are at the root cause, but why high interest rates? What causes it? What is the real reason? To hear some of these great financial leaders that have come before the committee, one would think high interest rates are an act of God, it is like a flood, it is like some uncontrollable

natural event, but of course, it is manmade and, therefore, susceptible of manmade solution. The real basic reason is that once a people lose control to the most powerfully selfish interest of self-aggrandizement, who worship at the altars of aggrandizement and unconscionable profit would not hesitate 1 minute to exact almost what I call extortionate, indeed they are, in fact, extortionate rates of interest which are flagellating the American people. There is not a businessman I know back home or anywhere else, and I mean small businessmen, really small, who if he needs credit with the local bank can get a small loan, say \$1,000 or \$1,500, which to those businessmen is not small, it is substantial, at a lesser rate of interest than about 14 or 15 percent, and there is no way, no way, no way, no society, no people, no nation in the whole written history of the annals of mankind where you had that exaction that has been able to endure economically free. If we do not have economic freedom in the type of structured society that predominates the world today, what do we have?

□ 1310

I say that with that and the concomitant policies, why do we have the type of policy that results in what I started today's remarks with in Central and Latin America generally? The root causes again go back to this: In some circles in Latin America our troops are looked upon as the banks' collectors.

We talk about people who have suffered invasions. My grandfather led the North Mexican forces against the French invaders of Maximilian. Why were the French troops, the pride and glory of Napoleon III, in Mexico? They were exactly for that reason. They were trying to collect debts the Mexican Government and people were accused of reneging payment on.

We do not look upon ourselves that way, but that again gives rise to why I make my appeal to the privileged orders, those who have the true power of decision. Certainly nobody would say they reside in an individual, solitary Member of a 435-Member body. Certainly not. But our system is predicated on that one voice and that one vote being cast as a direct agent of the most direct kind ever devised in any country in immediate contact with the people who have chosen him or her to be their agent.

This is why there are the differences. You can be appointed a Member of the other body; of this one you cannot. The only way any one of us can get here is to be elected by the people back in that district. We cannot be appointed. There is a reason for that, and the reason is that this office is destined, construed, shaped, and structured to be in as direct and imme-

diating contact with the people as possible.

This is why they had the debate as to whether the terms of office of a Member of the House should be 2 or 3 years. That was the biggest debate, and the 3-year motion lost by one vote in the Constitutional Convention. But the reason was that they wanted this office to be a prime constitutional office, as directly accessible to the people as any human office could be designed to be. And when we become so distant that perhaps a Representative has to have a representative, then I think we are in bad straits, and when we compound the accretion of neglect and abdication of at least three decades, the past seems impossible.

But there is one saving grace, and that is the American people themselves. The American people themselves, as I witness it, are there, and they are smart enough and wise enough to know how to discern an issue if the issue is presented, if they are informed, if they have an understanding of the true nature of the issue involved. If not, we cannot blame the American people. But otherwise, in my opinion, that is the saving sap in this American tree of democracy or representative participatory democracy.

That is where I pitch my faith, and I wish I could share with my colleagues, as disparate as my words may sound to your ears, the number of telephone calls received from every single State of the Union. I never address an audience outside the confines of this body. I have been using this forum because this is what I have—one voice, one vote, and I make use of them. I have been using this forum since the second week after I was sworn into the House of Representatives, and not only since the proceedings have been covered by television.

Nevertheless, I wish I could share the response. Certainly these Americans have no direct connection with the 20th Congressional District of Texas, but it must be they are thinking of these issues and it must be that they are hearing something they are not accustomed to hearing during debate.

As I pointed out last week, it seems to me almost an act of negligence to discuss a \$315 billion defense budget, which in my opinion is really a war budget, and based on an assumption that the world is the same as it was in 1946, with no mention of the fact that there has been no final treaty or resolution of World War II, without examining the predicate of the basis of this defense request in light of a completely changed and wholly new world.

I see a resurrection of policies that were bankrupt then, and certainly now. In 1929 we had the "gunboat diplomacy," now resurrected by our President whose mind-set seems to be

1946 with respect to Europe and 1929 with respect to Latin America generally. I say to my colleagues this is a disastrous error or profound significance. Even though we may have voted certain directional imperatives to the President, he is determined and at this present moment is surrounding Nicaragua with over 30,000 of our men in the air, on land, and on the sea.

On these exercises, now known as Pine Tree, I have dire feelings about the men, ranging all the way from those that have been allowed to go in to others like National Guard components. I noticed the Governor of California refused to let his National Guard go, and he is a Republican Party Governor, whereas my State's Governor, the Governor of Texas, allowed his National Guard to go. And we heard one of the most tragic utterances by one of the commanders, saying, "Well, the reason we want to get these men in particular from southwest Texas is that they are people that might understand the language of the people we are going over to in Honduras."

On examination, this is terrible. Why do we do it in the case of the so-called Hispanic? And that is a word I do not really like either, because I am really a Mexican-American. I do not really like the hyphenated word, either. I have always fought those who would have us use hyphenated Americanisms. I have always said that we are either Americans or we are not, and if I am not, I want to know who I am.

But I think it is terrible. We do not say that we are going to send troops to Germany, but we are going to try to select German-descended Americans who speak the language. We do not say that we are going to get members from our American society of the Jewish faith to send them over to the Middle East, or, for that matter, of Arabic descent. We do not say, "Well, we are going to send only Asiatic-descended members of our society to go and be one of the 45,000 troops we have in Korea." Yet this is being said and done right now in my backyard.

So I think that all of these are interconnecting developments. If we look at what we have lost, even with our next adjacent country, directly because of the miscalculated financial and economic judgments of our leaders in this country, we see that all of a sudden our balance of trade, which was the most favorable of all the countries we were trading with, with Mexico, is reversed, and we end up with over 20 percent unemployed up and down the border.

Now, I ask, what clearer evidence do we have of bankrupt policies than those? If we do not address the cause, we cannot hope to find a happy solution. And, of course, there are solutions. There is no good reason why we

should consider following this course that is irreversibly set by this President, which, as I have said time after time, is pitting your children and my children and our grandchildren and great-grandchildren, yours and mine, in eternal enmity with the very neighbors we must share the New World with. It is inexorable, and there is no need for that.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] has expired.

□ 1320

A PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAY] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to pay tribute to my colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] for his concern about America, for his interest in expressing his concern and for his expertise in bringing them before the House in such an eloquent manner.

Mr. Speaker, just about any time we converse or gather in these times, it doesn't take very long for us to begin discussing the problems of America—problems such as agriculture; the social problems of our people, towns, and cities; the deterioration of the infrastructure of America; the national debt; the necessity of defense and the cost of it; our educational institutions; and the continued deterioration of the moral fiber of America.

I'm going to touch on a concern which I have that is growing daily, but first, I want to comment on "what's right about America." Too often, we get so wrapped up in obstacles and problems and fears about the prospects for the future that we lose sight of what we really have.

I'm proud to be an American and we can be grateful for the heritage which our forefathers left us, especially in our Nation's Capital where I, along with millions of others, feel a sense of pride every time I see the magnificent dome of the Capitol Building, or whenever I see the Jefferson, Lincoln, and Washington memorials and review the philosophy and the achievements in the history of those great leaders.

I recently went to Arlington Cemetery, with 325 school patrol students from Columbus, GA, and participated in laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. I was struck by the inscription on the tomb, "Here lies an American soldier, known but to God."

As I looked around at the thousands of white crosses and monuments of America's hallowed dead, who had given the utmost, their very lives, on behalf of all of us and our freedom, I was filled with a sense of pride and

peacefulness and I thanked God for this country and its principles.

You know we have the freedom to say what we think, to condemn the Government, without fear of being hauled away in the middle of the night to prison as happens in many countries, to workshop as we please, to enter into the free enterprise system, and to succeed or to fail.

We can vote into or out of office representatives of government without fear of reprisal, and we only have to watch the evening news to realize it's not that way in many areas of the world.

The last paragraph of the unanimous Declaration of Independence of the 13 States of America signed on July 4, 1776, summed up—I might add at great risk and courage—the foundation of America as follows:

As free and independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do.

Mr. Speaker, there are many countries in this world who have lost these rights, and we have to as citizens of this great Nation remember that ours did not come to our forefathers without risk and must never be taken for granted.

Now I want to touch on an area of growing concern to me—the long-term dangers of the agricultural crisis which we face in America today, including the demise of our textile industry.

One of the most serious problems facing America in my opinion is the deep seated and mostly unrecognized danger involving our agriculture.

The immediate and short range problems are desperate and must be dealt with in order to save those farmers who can survive with assistance and time.

I am informed that we have three tiers of farmers, among less than 2 percent of our Nation today, and of those only 600,000 produce all of the food and natural fibers which our Nation consumes and exports.

The first of these three tiers is a group of farmers who are so deeply in debt that it is practically impossible for them to survive.

The second tier can survive, with cooperation from their financial sources and with favorable growing and marketing conditions over a few years.

The third tier, which is probably in the minority, has managed to remain financially solvent.

As we look toward the turn of the century, we can expect some rather disturbing events to take place in my opinion.

Of the 600,000 farmers producing food, the average age is 50 years.

We can expect their expertise to be sharply reduced in the next 15 years, as new generations shun a farming or agricultural career.

Therefore, it is likely that we will face a period in which the pipelines from farm to market will dry up and the food surpluses, which America is famous for, will disappear.

Should this occur, we would look to foreign sources for food and fiber, and I would imagine that the energy crisis of the 1970's would be somewhat mild compared to the panic that would occur in America, if our food supplies began to be limited.

Much of our textile fiber is used totally or in blended fashion, and of course is produced by agriculture.

I was astounded a few weeks ago when General Sennawald, commander of all the Army in the continental United States, testified before the Armed Services Committee, on which I sit, that there is not a single textile manufacturer in the United States who has the expertise to manufacture clothing to protect our soldiers from chemical warfare.

It is all imported from Great Britain.

As a result, I have been raising the question of the effect that a declining American agriculture and textile industry will have on our national security and I was further astounded to learn that it probably doesn't rank near the top areas of concern regarding national security at the present time.

I have brought together a committee of varied and specialized farmers and agribusiness people from the third district to channel their concerns, ideas, suggestions, and requests to me, in order that I can better represent agriculture in a more coordinated manner in the Congress.

Recently, in a meeting in Reynolds, GA, 19 members of this committee joined me in writing the President, expressing our concern and urging that he give consideration to convening a commission, such as the Greenspan Commission which saved Social Security.

The administration has expressed interest in this proposal, and I am presently working with Members of Congress to gather a list of about 60 qualified farmers, agricultural specialists, educational people, economists, and marketing and agribusiness people to present to the White House as potential candidates to discuss this idea further.

To encourage the President, I am planning to introduce a sense of the Congress resolution, urging him to convene this commission.

My concern is that 15 years down the road, our industry will have changed completely, or will be almost gone. Trade is a delicate situation and our country is involved in a great deal of agricultural trade for reasons that aren't strictly economic.

But, there is a tremendous danger for this country if we allow ourselves

to begin importing more and more of our food and fiber. There is a fine line between foreign diplomacy and foreign dependency, and I don't want to see our country cross that line.

I used to be a farmer, but I don't consider myself an agricultural expert. So, I haven't tried to tell the President or the proposed commission what they should do or how they should do it. But, common sense tells me that the best way to handle this problem is to let the experts look at it. If this agricultural commission is formed, then the experts from all branches of farming will have a chance to work on a solution.

I will be introducing this legislation within a couple of weeks. I believe this is an idea that may be able to help us focus our agricultural efforts in this country and I hope my colleagues who share my concern in this area will join me in introducing this resolution.

THE SPACE HARVEST

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. NELSON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Friday I had the privilege to preside as master of ceremonies at the annual Goddard Memorial Dinner in Washington, DC.

Each year the National Space Club honors an individual or individuals with its top award, the Goddard Memorial Trophy. President Reagan is the recipient for 1985 because of his leadership in America's space program by calling for the creation of a manned space station.

As master of ceremonies, I shared that I never cease to be amazed at the tremendous space achievements that we have made in recent years. Indeed, we have landed men on the Moon, landed spacecraft on Mars, returned pictures from Jupiter, and received signals from a Pioneer spacecraft as it left our solar system.

In addition to these technical achievements, I am impressed by the growing and tremendous potential offered by space commercialization ventures, especially those in the areas of developing and producing new materials and drugs.

I strongly support the innovative and visionary efforts by NASA and firms like 3M, McDonnell Douglas, Johnson & Johnson, Microgravity Research Associates, and others to explore and exploit the potential for space manufacturing.

Additionally, it is clear to me that achieving a fully operational space shuttle system and developing a permanently manned space station will be vital to the ultimate success of these space commercialization ventures.

Also, I believe that the establishment of NASA's Office of Space Commercialization will be truly beneficial to achieving the visionary aspirations that those in Government and industry have for space commercialization ventures.

Finally, I applaud the action taken by the President today to establish the National Commission on Space as mandated in last year's NASA authorization bill. This Commission should prove invaluable in helping us formulate our national space goals for the years ahead.

We are at the dawn of a new era—the decisions that Government and industry make over the next few years that will determine the extent by which the Nation as a whole benefits from the potentials offered by the new frontier of space.

The benefits of our decades of investment in space are there for the asking if we as a nation reach out to grasp them.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. NELSON of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. LUNGREN) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LUNGREN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ECKART of Ohio) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LUNDINE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ST GERMAIN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. RAY, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. RAY, for 30 minutes, April 2.

Mr. DASCHLE, for 60 minutes, April 30.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LUNGREN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GUNDERSON.

Mr. LENT.

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma.

Mr. BROOMFIELD in two instances.

Mr. COURTER.

Mr. MILLER of Washington.

Mr. LEWIS of California.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ECKART of Ohio) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.
Mr. HAMILTON in 10 instances.
Mr. DE LA GARZA in 10 instances.
Mrs. LLOYD in five instances.
Mr. JONES of Tennessee in 10 instances.
Mr. BONER of Tennessee in five instances.
Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.
Mr. PENNY.
Mrs. BOXER.
Mr. FRANK in three instances.
Mr. EDWARDS of California.
Mr. ST GERMAIN.
Mr. DYMALLY.
Mr. LaFALCE.
Mr. WISE.

SENATE BILL, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A bill, joint resolutions, and a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 781. An act to amend the Biomass Energy and Alcohol Fuels Act of 1980 to clarify the intention of section 221 of the Act; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

S.J. Res. 15. Joint resolution to designate May 7, 1985, as "Helsinki Human Rights Day"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 22. Joint resolution designating March 1985 as "National Mental Retardation Awareness Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 17. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating April 21 through April 28, 1985, as "Jewish Heritage Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 23. Joint resolution designating 1985 as the "year of Social Security"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 28. Joint Resolution to designate the week of September 8 through September 14, 1985, as "National Independent Retail Grocer Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 29. Joint Resolution to designate the week of November 11, 1985, through November 17, 1985, as "National Reye's Syndrome Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 31. Joint Resolution to designate the week of November 24 through November 30, 1985, as "National Family Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 35. Joint Resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating April 21 through April 27, 1985, as "National Organ Donation Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 48. Joint Resolution to designate the year of 1986 as the "Year of the Teacher"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 50. Joint Resolution to designate the week of April 1, 1985, through April 7, 1985, as "World Health Week", and to designate April 7, 1985, as "World Health Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 53. Joint Resolution to authorize and request the President to designate the

month of June 1985 as "Youth Suicide Prevention Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 58. Joint Resolution to designate the week of April 21, 1985, through April 27, 1985, as "National Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 60. Joint Resolution to designate the week of May 12, 1985, through May 18, 1985, as "Senior Center Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 61. Joint Resolution to designate the week of May 1, 1985, through May 7, 1985, as "National Osteoporosis Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 62. Joint resolution commemorating the 25th anniversary of U.S. weather satellites; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 65. Joint resolution designating the month of November 1985 as "National Alzheimer's Disease Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 70. Joint resolution to proclaim March 20, 1985, as "National Agriculture Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 72. Joint resolution to designate October 16, 1985, as "World Food Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 79. Joint resolution to designate April 1985, as "Fair Housing Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 80. Joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate the month of May 1985, as "National Physical Fitness and Sports Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that Medicare be commended on its 20th anniversary for the program's success in protecting older Americans against the high cost of health care; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 121. Joint resolution to designate the month of April 1985 as "National Child Abuse Prevention Month";

H.J. Res. 134. Joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to designate the week of March 10 through 16, 1985, as "National Employ-the-Elder-Worker Week";

H.J. Res. 160. Joint resolution designating March 22, 1985, as "National Energy Education Day"; and

H.J. Res. 181. Joint resolution to approve the obligation and availability of prior year unobligated balances made available for fiscal year 1985 for the procurement of additional operational MX missiles.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on March 29, 1985, present to the President, for his

approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 181. Joint resolution to approve the obligation and availability of prior year unobligated balances made available for fiscal year 1985 for the procurement of additional operational MX missiles.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 2, 1985, at 12 o'clock noon.

CONTRACTUAL ACTIONS, CALENDAR YEAR 1984, TO FACILITATE NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Clerk of the House of Representatives submits the following report for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD pursuant to section 4(b) of Public Law 85-804

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, DC, March 22, 1985.

Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: In compliance with Section 4(a) of Public Law 85-804, enclosed is the calendar year 1984 report on *Extraordinary Contractual Actions to Facilitate the National Defense*.

Section A, Department of Defense Summary, shows that 51 contractual actions were approved and that 12 were disapproved. Included in the number approved are 50 actions for which the Government's liability is contingent and cannot be estimated.

Section B presents those actions which were submitted by the Navy and Air Force with an estimated or potential cost of \$50,000 or more. A list of contingent liability claims is also included. The Army and Defense Logistics Agency reports indicated that no actions of \$50,000 or more were approved; and the Defense Nuclear Agency reported no actions.

One contract has been omitted pursuant to Section 4(a) of the Act.

Sincerely,
D.O. COOKE,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense.

CONTRACTUAL ACTIONS TAKEN PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 85-804 TO FACILITATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE, JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1984

SECTION A—DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUMMARY

Department and type of action	Actions approved			Actions denied	
	Number	Amount requested	Amount approved	Number	Amount
Department of Defense—Total.....	51	0	0	12	\$29,230,125
Amendments without consideration.....	11	0	0	9	11,256,800
Correction of mistakes.....	0	0	0	3	17,973,325
Contingent liabilities.....	50	0	0	0	0
Army—Total.....	0	0	0	3	17,926,192
Amendments without consideration.....	0	0	0	1	1,098
Correction of mistakes.....	0	0	0	2	17,925,094
Navy—Total.....	40	0	0	5	699,337

Department and type of action	Actions approved			Actions denied	
	Number	Amount requested	Amount approved	Number	Amount
Amendments without consideration.....	11	0	0	4	621,106
Correction of mistakes.....	0	0	0	1	48,231
Contingent liabilities.....	39	0	0	0	0
Air Force—Total.....	1	0	0	3	4,745,170
Amendments without consideration.....	0	0	0	3	4,745,170
Contingent liabilities.....	11	0	0	0	0
DIA—Total.....	0	0	0	1	5,899,426
Amendments without consideration.....	0	0	0	1	5,899,426
DNA—Total.....	0	0	0	0	0

¹ This is an action not involving specific dollar costs.

CONTRACTUAL ACTIONS WITH ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL COST OF \$50,000 OR MORE TAKEN PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 85-804 TO FACILITATE THE NATIONAL DEFENSE, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1984

SECTION B—DEPARTMENT SUMMARY

U.S. ARMY

Type of action and contractor	Amount requested	Approved
The report of extraordinary contractual actions from the U.S. Army indicated that no actions of \$50,000 or more were approved.		

U.S. NAVY

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Provisions to indemnify contractors against liabilities because of claims for death, injury, or property damage arising from nuclear radiation, use of high energy propellants, or other risks not covered by the contractor's insurance program were included in 39 contracts (the potential cost of the liabilities cannot be estimated inasmuch as the liability to the Government, if any, will depend upon the occurrence of an incident as described, in the indemnification clause). Items procured are generally those associated with nuclear-powered vessels, nuclear armed guided missiles, experimental work with nuclear energy, handling of explosives, or performance in hazardous areas.

Contractor	Number of Contracts
General Dynamics Corp.....	21
General Electric Co.....	4
Honeywell, Inc.....	1
Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co.....	3
Raytheon Co.....	1
Rockwell International Co.....	2
The Singer Corp.....	1
Vitro Corp.....	2
Westinghouse Electric Corp.....	4
Total.....	39

U.S. AIR FORCE

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Provisions to indemnify contractors against liabilities because of claims for death, injury, or property damage arising from nuclear radiation, use of high energy propellants, or other risks not covered by the contractor's insurance program were included in 11 contracts (the potential cost of the liabilities cannot be estimated inasmuch as the liability to the Government, if any, will depend upon the occurrence of an incident as described, in the indemnification

clause). Items procured are generally those associated with nuclear-powered vessels, nuclear armed guided missiles, experimental work with nuclear energy, handling of explosives, or performance in hazardous areas.

Contractor	Number of Contracts
Aerojet Strategic Propulsion Co.....	1
Boeing Co.....	2
General Electric Co.....	1
Honeywell, Inc.....	1
Martin Marietta Corp.....	2
Morton Thiokol, Inc.....	1
Northrop Corp.....	1
TRW, Inc.....	2
Total.....	11

DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY

Type of action and contractor	Amount requested	Approved
The report of extraordinary contractual actions from the Defense Logistics Agency indicated that no actions of \$50,000 or more were approved.		

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

Type of action and contractor	Amount requested	Approved
No extraordinary contractual actions were reported for 1984 by the Defense Nuclear Agency.		

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

917. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification of a proposed letter of offer to Thailand for defense articles estimated to cost \$50 million or more (Transmittal No. 85-20), pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 133b (96 Stat. 1288); to the Committee on Armed Services.

918. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Shipbuilding and Logistics), transmitting notification that the study of the T-2 aircraft maintenance functions at Beville and Kingsville, TX, and Meridan, MS, have shown contractor performance to be cost effective, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt (Public Law 96-342, section 502(b) (96 Stat. 747)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

919. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on extraordinary contractual actions to facilitate the national defense, pursuant to Public Law 85-804, section 4; to the Committee on Armed Services.

920. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting the 1984 annual report of the Financial Institutions Examination Council; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

921. A letter from the Presiding Officer, Advisory Council on Education Statistics, Department of Education, transmitting the annual report for 1984 of the National Center for Education Statistics, pursuant to GEPA, section 406(d)(1) (88 Stat. 556); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

922. A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend and extend the Toxic Substances

Control Act, as amended, for 2 years; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

923. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting, a notice of intent to approve certain commercial technical assistance or manufacturing licensing agreements in non-NATO countries, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

924. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notice of the Air Force's proposed letter of offer to Thailand for defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 85-20), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(b); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

925. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting a report on political contributions by Donald S. Lowitz, to be the U.S. representative to the Conference on Disarmament with rank of Ambassador, pursuant to Public Law 96-465, section 304(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

926. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs, transmitting a copy of the original report of political contributions for George Southhall Vest, of Virginia, to be the Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of Personnel, pursuant to Public Law 96-465, section 304(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

927. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the examination of the Senate Building Beauty Shop financial statements for fiscal years ending February 29, 1984, and February 28, 1983 (GAO-AFMD-85-37), pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 193m-1; to the Committee on Government Operations.

928. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Administration, transmitting a report of a new system of records entitled the "Secretary Access Control System Records, STATE-54," pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

929. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting an evaluation of activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

930. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the laws relating to open meetings of agencies of the Government (Government in the Sunshine Act) pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

931. A letter from the Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality, Executive Office of the President, transmitting an evaluation of compliance with the laws relating to open meetings of agencies of the Government (Government in the Sunshine Act) pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Operations.

932. A letter from the Chairman, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting a report on compliance with the requirements of the internal accounting and administrative control system, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3512(c)(3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

933. A letter from the Chief, Program Liaison Division, Office of Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting notification that the Air Force has suspended the General Electric Co. from obtaining any new contracts with the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

934. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting notice for a computer matching program, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(o); to the Committee on Government Operations.

935. A letter from the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting an evaluation of activities under the Freedom of Information Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

936. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the 23d annual report of the Federal Maritime Commission for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1984, pursuant to the act of June 29, 1936, chapter 858, section 208 (90 Stat. 380); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

937. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Army (Civil Works), transmitting a report dated July 2, 1984, from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, together with other pertinent reports, pursuant to Public Law 89-789, section 209; Public Law 90-483, section 219; Public Law 91-611, sections 216 and 217; Public Law 93-251, section 76; Public Law 94-587, section 150(b) (H. Doc. No. 99-49); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation and ordered to be printed.

938. A letter from the Chairman and Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting the 51st annual report of activities of the TVA during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, pursuant to the act of May 18, 1933, chapter 32, section 9(a) (90 Stat. 377); to the Committee on Public Works and Transportation.

939. A letter from the Chairwoman, U.S. International Trade Commission, transmitting its 41st annual report on trade between the United States and the nonmarket economy countries, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2440; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

940. A letter from the Board of Trustees, Federal hospital insurance trust fund, transmitting the 1985 annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal hospital insurance trust fund, pursuant to SSA, sections 201(c)(2), 1817(b)(2), and 1841(b)(2) H. Doc. No. 99-47; to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

941. A letter from the Board of Trustees, Federal old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds, transmitting the 1985 annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the Federal disability insurance trust fund, pursuant to SSA, Sections 201(c)(2), 1817(b)(2), and 1841(b)(2) (H. Doc. No. 99-46); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

942. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the examination of the office of the attending physician revolving fund's financial statements for fiscal years ending September 30, 1984 and 1983 (GAO/AFMD-85-32), pursuant to Public Law 94-59, title III (89 Stat. 283); jointly, to the Committees on Government Operations and House Administration.

943. A letter from the Board of Trustees, Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund, transmitting the 1985 annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal supplementary medical insurance trust fund, pursuant to SSA, sections 201(c)(2), 1817(b)(2), and 1841(b)(2) (H. Doc. No. 99-48) jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. RODINO, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. FISH, Mr. FRANK, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mr. LUNGREN):

H.R. 1847. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, with respect to the U.S. Sentencing Commission; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERMAN (for himself, Mr. BEILSON, Ms. FIEDLER, Mr. LEVINE of California, and Mr. WAXMAN):

H.R. 1848. A bill to amend the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 to extend the time period during which the State of California may apply for certain grants for acquisition of lands and waters and development of essential public facilities in the Santa Monica mountains zone; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H.R. 1849. A bill to extend for 5 years the existing temporary duty-free treatment of machines designed for heat set, stretch texturing of continuous manmade fibers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. COLLINS:

H.R. 1850. A bill to amend the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act to increase the aggregate of loss or damage covered at any one time by indemnity agreements made under such act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. COUGHLIN:

H.R. 1851. A bill entitled, the "Professional Football Stabilization Act of 1985"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COUGHLIN (by request):

H.R. 1852. A bill entitled, the "Health Care Cost Containment Act of 1985"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANK:

H.R. 1853. A bill to permit certain Federal employees who retired or became entitled to receive compensation for work injury before December 9, 1980, to elect to resume coverage under the Federal employees' group life insurance program; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HUGHES (for himself, Mr. LENT, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SAXTON, Mrs. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. THOMAS of Georgia):

H.R. 1854. A bill to amend title I of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LANTOS (for himself, Mr. FROST, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. STOKES):

H.R. 1855. A bill to provide for requirements and procedures applicable to automobile warranties; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LELAND (for himself, Mr. PANNETTA, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. TRAXLER, Mrs. BURTON of California, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. GEJENSON, Mr. WEISS, and Mr. FAZIO):

H.R. 1856. A bill to extend and improve domestic food programs; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor and Agriculture.

By Mr. LUNDINE (for himself, and Mr. BONIOR of Michigan):

H.R. 1857. A bill to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 to provide competitive export financing; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1858. A bill to promote industrial revitalization in the United States by establishing an Economic Cooperation Council which will collect and analyze economic data and make recommendations regarding actions which can be taken to improve the competitiveness and economic vitality of U.S. industries and by establishing the Industrial Modernization and Financing Association and the Federal Industrial Loan Corporation which will assist in providing financing for the long-term development of U.S. industries; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1859. A bill to reform the trade laws of the United States to help facilitate international trade, to strengthen the enforcement of U.S. trade rights, and provide more effective remedies for U.S. industries and workers to address injurious international trading practices; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1860. A bill to stabilize the international financial system and to stimulate international growth and development; jointly, to the Committees on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Foreign Affairs; and Ways and Means.

By Mr. WOLF:

H.R. 1861. A bill to establish the Commission on the Centennial Review of the Civil Service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BONER of Tennessee:

H.J. Res. 222. Joint resolution to designate the month of September 1985 as "National Sewing Month"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H. Con. Res. 105. Concurrent resolution concerning the United States-Japan trade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa:

H. Res. 118. Resolution authorizing the House Administration Committee to investigate, recount, and report all contested elections for the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

57. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to loans to the Soviet Union; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

58. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to Afghanistan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

59. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to unemployment compensation benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

60. Also, memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to nuclear waste policy; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. BURTON of California:

H.R. 1862. A bill for this relief of Richard John Longstaff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRANK:

H.R. 1863. A bill for the relief of O. Edmund Clubb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT:

H.R. 1864. A bill to provide that certain claims of Bobby R. Prince of Fort Smith, AR, against the United States under the tort claims provisions of title 28, United States Code, shall not be barred in a civil action brought within 1 year after enactment of this bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 75: Mr. DIOGUARDI.

H.R. 75: Mr. DIOGUARDI.

H.R. 76: Mr. LEATH of Texas and Mr. CRAIG.

H.R. 469: Mr. WHITEHURST.

H.R. 521: Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. LIPINSKY, and Mr. THOMAS of Georgia.

H.R. 539: Mr. BRYANT, Mr. STRATTON, Mr. WORTLEY, Mr. HERTEL of Michigan, and Mr. SNYDER.

H.R. 696: Mr. BADHAM, Mr. HORTON, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. WHITLEY, Mr. HENRY, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. DENNY SMITH, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 748: Mr. FRANKLIN, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, and Mr. BOEHLERT.

H.R. 816: Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 1123: Mr. ADDABBO, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. GRAY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. ROE, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. MONSON, and Mr. HUGHES.

H.R. 1340: Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LEVINE of California, and Mr. KEMP.

H.R. 1436: Mrs. BENTLEY.

H.R. 1552: Mr. McEWEN, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. McCURDY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. WALKER, Mr. HILER, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. HENRY, Mr. DIOGUARDI, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. HARTNETT, Mr. CLINGER, and Mr. BROWN of Colorado.

H.J. Res. 151: Mrs. HOLT, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. SLAUGHTER, Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma, and Mr. MURPHY.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

72. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the City Council of Saginaw, MI, relative to the President's budget proposal; which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations.